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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEMON OF WRATH.

See from you cavern's dark'nd bower,
A hateful demon rise,
Before his arms extended now,
The trembling victim flies.

A burning wreath his ringlets bind,
On pinions fang'd he rides,
He darts with fury thro' the wind,
All his form belies.

His mænous breath pestilts the air
With wrath his features glow;
His eyes like flaming torches glare
Death's seated on his brow.

He rides upon the battle storm,
Where feats of carnage reign,
And triumph marks his luminous form,
With many a crimson stain.

He proudly rules the tyrant's heart
And aids his basest power;
Where he sits his impious part
Destroys the race must lower.

Over sea, or land, he sweeps his way
With vengeance in his brawn,
And those obedient to his sway
He marks them for his own.

The shrouded crew have often felt
Beneath his hoious blow;
And timeless doom'd perhaps to dwell
In shades of endless woe.

Oh! hateful Fiend—what power is thine
To sway the mortal mind;
Thro' thy inhuman fell design
The basest deeds we find.

We view the kindred tie of love
Broke by thy ruffian hand;
Even infant hearts too often prove
The slaves of thy command.

A brother's arm hath oft been raised
To give the deadly blow;
The parent oft the child hath seiz'd,
And smit'd the same to do.

And view alike the tender wife,
As many a deed can tell,
Hath thro' an husband's angry strife,
A smiting victim fell.

Where dissipation holds her reign,
And worthless traits appear,
On pinions swift thy prompting man
Is ever present there.

Then cruel power—for to peace,
Why shouldst thou reign on earth,
Since all thy power but thy increase
And blights the charms of earth.

Could we but shun thy impious force
When thou shouldest venture near;
And passion give to reason place,
True greatness would appear.

Thy wise we own to proudly spurn
Temptations when they lower;
And wise we those who can discern,
And scorn thy servile power. —ELLEN.

THE VANITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS.

How vain, alas! is human pow'r,
How fleeting human greatness too!

They vanish like the tender flower,
That scarce survives the anxious dew.

The god of day, he comes forth on this,
Ah! that the God of hosts resides—

The how'rs give back the dew's soft kiss,
But human greatness lasteth not.

Fraud man his pow'r to day, like grass,
Freshly to blossom and put forth;

To morrow's scythe, how swift, alas!

Comes and removes him from the earth.

Learn from these awful facts, weak man,

Boldly to keep within the sphere;

And truly not with God's great plan;

But ever weaker, love, revert!

Cecil County, Md. —RUSTIC BARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS—

Observing the vain and self-sufficient production of W. C. H. in his paper of the 25th of January, I have turned him up for my sex, and have attempted in humble rhyme, to make him sensible of the ridiculousness of his conceited effusion—

TO W. C. B.

Thou can't not love, and why, say what art thou,
A man or only one in name;

Is there a manly soul that would not love

To smother love's undying flame?

And dost thou say thou can't not love, is hate

Of all but self in thy heart;

And still love, and vanity so great,

Thou can't not bear in love a part?

Perhaps thy form is graceful, and most fair,

It is, Narcissus like, go seek;

Some solitary truant brook, and there

Gaze on thy own fair dimp'd cheek.

Yes, go and morn, then poor affected swain

That thou must ever sing like,

And curse thy stars in rhyming strain.

Thou none art fair enough for thee;

Art thou thyself pure—and o'er so fair,

As to deserve a "vestal soul?"

What "sunny eyes" and "coral lips" would share,

A life beneath thy mean control.

Thou'lt have one "chaste as dew on Diana's shrine,"

Of such thou'lt be that few deeth live;

What base insinuation this of thine,

What man would such opinion give.

For shame, think on thy Mother, on whose breast

A helpless infant then wert nurt;

Perhaps a Sister's fond arms too prest,

The one that thus her sex has curst,

Read o'er thy lines, and shouldst thou e'er attempt

To strike thy (we'll say) lyre again—

Do try then to win something save contempt,

By writing in another strain. —J. L. T.

TO THE MEMORY OF
MR. CHARLES FARR, DECEASED,
Oct. 4. '26 it not a crime, to mourn
When friends of early youth have fled;
Have sought the shade of death's dark bourn,
Are numbered'd with the silent dead.

Oh! 't is not a crime to weep
With bitter sorrow at the doom,
When Virtue, worth, and genius, sleep
In the cold bourn of the tomb.

To see the hopes that gild the bower—
Of opening manhood's blushing day—
Thus blasted in a sudden hour,
And withering, fading, die away.

May heaven forgive the offending sigh
That mourns slightly fate's decree;
The tear that dims our sorrowing eye,
For thy too early destiny.

To thy memory warm and true,
Shall be our bosom's deepest swell,
Friend of my early youth adieu,
Friend of my childhood, farother-well.

MUNSTREL OF MANAYUNK.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY THOUGHTS

ON ALCHEMICAL DELUSION.

Men has ever been in the pursuit of phantoms: his imagination often extending her flights beyond the limits of his judgment, gives to extravagant schemes a prospect of success, and he enjoys in anticipation the fruition of his wildest hopes. The sanguine are not to be deterred by one disappointment, or even by a succession of defeats, the effect will sooner be the adding of fuel to zeal, and of new to exertion; the loss of reason may subvert the latter, but "death's cold flood" alone can quench the fervour of confident expectation.

Many are the surprising projects, and attempts at the unattainable which have had their source in the love of life, of power, and of gain, those tyrants whose dominion over the human breast is sublimated. It is by no means gratifying to human pride, to reflect that man is great in intellect, before whom science has spread her ample stores; who, upon every object but one, have exhibited supererogation, yet so late to that one subject, have acted as if they were under the influence of a species of mental derangement, and have fallen before the herd of oratory men in discernment, and common sense. Nor is this fact calculated peculiarly to elevate the vanity of man, that for many of the discoveries and inventions which have been of the most value and importance to him, he has been induced to accident, the pursuit of a visionary object, or the vagaries of a disordered brain.

In the infancy of the science of chemistry, its nature, and the extent of its operation, were little known to its votaries. The important secrets which successful experiment had divulged, taught them to believe that other and greater discoveries would reward the labours of the persevering inquirer, until at length they sought with assiduity, and a confidence of success, the substance which was to change the grossest metals, into the purest gold, and the elixer which was to confer upon man the inestimable gift of a long increase of heady days. Men whose useful energies might have extended far beyond the light of science, and improved the condition of our race, were lost to the world in the gloomy seclusion of the laboratory, and many an emaciated chemist, whose brow was stamped with "burnous premature," had perished in the ardour of his researches, and was buried in the vaults of the crypt of the church, in the earth, as if he had been a criminal. He was confined to Ruel, and forced to work; he was afterwards conveyed to the Castle of Vincennes, he met with no success at either place; he at length confessed the falsity of his pretensions, and was sent to the Bastile—Ruelchen irritated at the issue, and mortified at the imposition, was determined to have his revenge: poor Pigard did not find him out.

was not very thorough—it was a mere flame of straw, for upon its return to France he repented of his project, but so int. vapours, and delicate skill in the fusion of metallic substances, and in chemical analysis, but had extended his researches into the realms of magical and astrological nonsense. He now determined to turn his knowledge to an advantage; he received an introduction to Richelieu, from a friend in whom the Cardinal placed great confidence, which friend he had allured in o's behalf of his gold-making powers. The Cardinal listened attentively to his disclosures, and it was agreed, that he should make an experiment in the Louvre before the royal family. To the Louvre he went, erected his apparatus, kindled his fire, arranged his vessels, and to avoid all appearance of fraud, admitted his assistant an officer of the guards whom the King had selected. The alchemist, with a tone of authority, asked for some gun-bullets, which he would change into gold. They were given him. He placed them in his crucible, sprinkled 'em with his projection powder over them, and covered them up. When the ashes were removed, lo! a golden ingot in reality gleamed upon the eager eyes of the beholders. His Majesty and his eminence were in ecstacies—they embraced Pigard—honours thickened on him; he was declared noble, knighted on the spot, and appointed to the presidency of the treasuries of France. Rewards were promised to those who had been instrumental in bringing forward this "doughty man of deeds." It appeared by his after confession, that he had secretly contrived to infuse a quantity of gold into the crucible. Upon a second experiment a goldsmith was called in to examine the gold produced, it was of the same quality as the current coin, this was sufficient to raise suspicion in the artisan, but Pigard succeeded in persuading Louis and Richelieu that this was but a specimen, and that he was able to repeat before them the purest ore. A certain time was allowed him to complete a large sum of money, which he had promised for the treasury, reckless of what might happen, sporting like Damocles with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, he wasted that time in dissipation and licentiousness. Perceiving the "promise" of wealth was broken to their hope, the King and his minister began to suspect the imposture. Orders were issued to prevent Pigard from absconding; he was confined at Ruel, and forced to work; he was afterwards conveyed to the Castle of Vincennes, he met with no success at either place; he at length confessed the falsity of his pretensions, and was sent to the Bastile—Ruelchen irritated at the issue, and mortified at the imposition, was determined to have his revenge: poor Pigard did not find him out.

He was accused of a robbery and other offences, and after the application of the rack, suffered death by hanging. This was to break vengeance, not to inflict just punishment—but the Cardinal was one of whom it may well be said, "in a heart that was once pure,

That he who had been instrumental in bringing forward this "doughty man of deeds" would be removed by the hand of justice, and that his name would be blotted out of the records of history. The alchemist, who had been instrumental in bringing forward this "doughty man of deeds" would be removed by the hand of justice, and that his name would be blotted out of the records of history.

It is said that Mrs. Madley, a lady of considerable talents, whorem'd in 1743, the author of some dramatic pieces, and of the *Alatans*, a work which made some noise upon its first publication, was detected by an alchemist, and there is an anecdote related of a lady, (whether Mrs. Madley or not I cannot say,) who spent nearly all she was worth in alchemical operations. We shall be inclined to believe, from the conduct of the projector, that he was himself deceived. A large laboratory was reared in the country house of his study, the door of which was always open, and he was seen to move up and down, and to go in and out, as if he had been a man of the world, and was not at all like a man of science.

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garrulous old woman,—this, the boating old man,—this the wordy jester,—this all pressure with laurels and trash, as they leave." I say nothing of those like myself, who, it purchases they get at the Holy Scripture, who, having read several works, take the earliest opportunity with their well dressed countenance, announcing that all they say is the law of God, nor do they design to enquire what the Prophets, what the Apostles mean, nor adapt their testimony incongruously to their own shallow sense, as it were of great consequence, and as though it were not the most momentous kind of teaching to *defrise* *monarchs*, and *wrest* the *Scripture* in their own way.

He goes on, with a brevity requisite in an epistle, to show that the sacred books contain, in general and in particular, an internal or spiritual sense, which *ew* is the divine truth.

" *Lentulus*, saith he, is a rock in point, in which every sacrifice, *yea*, almost every sacrifice, the garments of Ascan, and the whole Latian order, *breath* celestial virtue.

" *Ambrus*,—Do not the archetypal numbers,

the prophecies of Balaam, and the four patriarchs through the desert, contain incisive proofs.

" *Post*—*versus*, the second law, and the pre-

figuration of the gospel law, is it not with this as with the preceding, so that all may become one?

" Even so *Mos*, or the *Penitent*, with which *few words*, the Apostle glorifies that he had rather speak, than *en hinc* *in* *silence* tongue.

" I come to *Jesu*, *my* *of* *Nim*, who affords a type of the *Lord*, not in his name, but in *Jesu*, the *Saviour*, Son of *Ezra*—but we know he passes *Jor*, over the *land* of *Kin*, *hunc*.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Lines to the Memory of Eliza," E. S. W. "Ode to Superstition," E. A. S. "I knew in childhood," A. au "Essay on the improbability of our existence," "The Progress of the present and ancient or modern Periods," C. B.—"Hops spring eternal in the human breast," CARLOS, an ESSAY, "YOUTH,"—and "The Seducer," by CAMILLE, are received.

"Ireland, No. II." is in type.

"More's beautiful song entitled "On beds of Snow," set to music, has been furnished to a correspondent, "W. W." for which he has our thanks.

"We shall be pleased to learn what communication 'S. S.' has to make either verbally or through the Post Office."

A gentleman finds fault with another for using the proper initials of his name, because they happen to be the same as his own. In a matter of smalls surely, when shall we proceed?—"He that steals my purse," is, to the conclusion of the sentence, the result of circumstances entirely within the control of society, and by no means difficult of comprehension. That woman "is more retiring and delicate" than man, is certainly admitted, but then it is concluded that this distinction is entirely the result of education, a fact evident to those who have possessed opportunities of comparing the habits and customs of different nations—besides we possess around us on all sides, the most irrefragable proofs that this returning delicacy is not a natural consequence of the sex. The wretched old female who

lives, according to the rules of society, with those of her husband, and feels that her own and her children's consequence in life, (the latter a mother's great consideration,) is but the reflection of his censure or disapprobation; that this last idea of dependence is a powerful stimulant to ardent attachment, will be found evident by the fact, that when a wife has found herself capable of deriving support and consequence from her own exertion, she generally loses a proportionate degree of respect and attachment for her husband. These things, it admitted, show that what is called a discriminating delicacy and ardour in the female character, is the result of circumstances entirely within the control of society, and by no means difficult of comprehension. That woman "is more retiring and delicate" than man, is certainly admitted, but then it is concluded that this distinction is entirely the result of education, a fact evident to those who have possessed opportunities of comparing the habits and customs of different nations—besides we possess around us on all sides, the most irrefragable proofs that this returning delicacy is not a natural consequence of the sex. The wretched old female who

"Is cast adrift on the world's wide stage," pursues in her turn, with greater ardour and less reserve, than did those for whom she sacrificed delicacy and grace.

That woman's mind, like her body, was intended rather for the ornament than the support of society, cannot be admitted as a distinctive attribute, unless physical causes be assigned as a proof; that the female mind has hitherto, in its highest state of cultivation, been to that of man's what the partner is to the kitchen garden, may surely be admitted; but then the unfruitfulness of this cultivation was neither inherent in the *seed* nor the *seed*, but is the result of artificial weakness in the former, and an impulsive selection of the latter. If care would be taken in examining, with minuteness, the effect of early impressions, the ground that we have assumed would not appear so untenable as it now appears by some, and the *female character*, instead of being considered traduced by such ideas as we advance, would be confessedly exalted in public estimation, by being acknowledged capable of many more, and every various formation. It would be seen, that instead of diving into physics and metaphysics, to discriminate between the perceptions and capacities of enjoyment, between male and female, it would only be necessary to consider the different circumstances to which they had been subject in their education, and they would be ascertained—it is a chaste, beautiful, and pathetic production, and reflects the highest credit upon its authoress. The story of "CARA GLENHURST," by J. H. L. of Philadelphia, is likewise, written with great clarity of style, and richly deserves the second premium, which has been awarded to it; in fact, all presented are entitled to high commendation, and it is hoped, that our charming countrywomen will persevere in the laudable pursuit of literature, and win for themselves that need of reputation to which they are justly entitled. The tale by Miss St. Georges, will be inserted in the "S. E. Post," next week.

We respectfully request the patrons of the *CASKET*, to forward the amount of their subscriptions, forthwith; particularly those who are in arrears for the past year. We confidently appeal to them for a remuneration for our past labours, in accordance to the terms of publication. We are frequently solicited to send to new subscribers the *CASKET* for 1826, we repeat that it is entirely out of print and cannot be obtained.

The tales offered in competition for the Premiums, to the Editors of the "CASKET, and Flowers of Literature," &c. are all flattering testimonials of the high literary attainments of our fair countrywomen. From the number presented, to that entitled "Woman's Love," by Miss St. Georges, of Boston, the first premium has unhesitatingly been awarded—it is a chaste, beautiful, and pathetic production, and reflects the highest credit upon its authoress. The story of "CARA GLENHURST," by J. H. L. of Philadelphia, is likewise, written with great clarity of style, and richly deserves the second premium, which has been awarded to it; in fact, all presented are entitled to high commendation, and it is hoped, that our charming countrywomen will persevere in the laudable pursuit of literature, and win for themselves that need of reputation to which they are justly entitled. The tale by Miss St. Georges, will be inserted in the "S. E. Post," next week.

—The same, distinguished by their sex alone, "Would our writers take this view of the subject, they would find the path to usefulness much more accessible; nothing then would be required to distinguish between the education of one sex and that of the other, but the knowledge of the difference that might by chance exist between their pursuits in life; for we hold with the Spartan king Agathos, that girls as well as boys should learn that in childhood which should be most useful to them when they enter upon the busy scenes of life—but we must refer this portion of the subject to another occasion.

A friend of ours has furnished us with the following extracts from a letter sent by a correspondent of his in Edinburgh, Scotland, dated "January 24, 1827."

"With regard to Perkins' steam-gun, I saw it in operation about a year ago in London, when it fired at the rate of from 500 to 400 balls in a minute; they were fired at a large plate of cast iron at the distance of about 100 feet, and on striking the plate, they were flattened like wafers, or rather bruised into minute fragments, they were of lead, and I have some of the fragments actually in my possession. In describing its mode of operation I fear I shall not be able to render you, however its influence extended, to an ideal sphere of excellence, which the human character, in its most approach to perfection, could not support, and to which the general state of intellectual cultivation, at that time, scarcely prepared them to occupy. But to a succeeding age, when men came to enter upon pursuits more consistent with their own character, and congenial with the dictates of reason, woman, whose excessive elevation had only been a part of the errors of the time, found, in the re-action of public opinion, an estimation less elevated indeed, but better suited to the state of cultivation of female intellects. Progressing with the march of science generally, but especially with the progress of the christian faith since the reformation, the female character has approached what is esteemed its suitable rank. Whether it will soon attain a point to afford satisfaction to all, is a matter of much doubt; with some, and perhaps none, but we might almost say invariable failure, not so much from any inherent difficulty in the subject, as from the false medium through which it is viewed. 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The Essays in competition for the premiums offered by the Editors of the "Casket," have all been examined. The gentlemen who undertook the task, have agreed, that the "Essay on the true end of Female Education," signed "S.," is entitled to the first Prize. It is an instructive and well written article, and as such deserves high commendation. The second Prize was awarded to the Essay, entitled "To-morrow," over the signature of "Altamira," which is likewise written in a good style and affords an excellent moral.

This present decision closes the duty of the several committees selected to assist us on this interesting occasion. The Editors of the "S. E. Post and Casket" have been flattered by the extensive confidence which have been reposed in them by the numerous contributors, and also gratified that their limited offerings should have called forth so many talented productions. They beg leave, at this time, to tender their cordial thanks to the committee who politely volunteered, on the instant, to give their opinions upon the merits of the various claimants, and to assure them, as far as has been ascertained, their decisions have given universal satisfaction.

We hazarded last week, a few observations upon the female character, or rather on false ideas, upon which turned a great proportion of the essays on that topic. Coming to the conclusion that the difference in male and female is not in mind, by necessity, it appears that the evident difference, almost invariably to be noticed, should be referred to education and association, that is to say, to the influence of circumstances. How to direct this influence, or to take advantage of it, to put the probable fortunes of the youthful female, is, or should be, the great inquiry of those upon whose arbitrament sit the fate of children—and the duty of the essayist is to direct such inquiries: always, however, with the fact full in view, that the difference between the male and female lies in the sphere of duties which they are to perform, rather than in any difference of capacity for their discharge.

The world has seen no mathematicians among the female sex. A Corinna, an Elizabeth, a deGenlis, a Porter, and a Moura, have illustrated the female name, but there has been no Euclid or Archimedes among them; and from this it is argued that the female mind is not capable of the studies of the mathematician and the geometer. We see them occasionally singing in Poetry, but never in Algebra. They may at times acquire some credit as botanists, but could not advance in geology. They may attain some eminence in the art of drawing and painting, but would be found inadequate to the task of taking reconnoissance of hill and vale for the route of a railway or a canal. These are the *admirations* of those who profess themselves friends of the "female character," and they are the *aspirations* of some ideas advanced in our last; we now renew them to inquire whether they are correct or not; if they are, is it worth an inquiry by what difference is caused; if they are not, then, we would ask, why such has been the opinion of many of the most learned, and why every circumstance connected with the peculiar character and distinct history of females, causes and confirms such a idea. We shall assume it, that females are as capable of some studies of the schools as the males; but that there is no application of the mind by which a man has gained fame and profit, but a woman might have attained the same degree of eminence under the same circumstances; and if we can produce the reason why this has not been done, we shall show our ground perfectly tenable, because then the universal concurrence of facts cannot be admitted as arguments against future possibilities.

In entering upon primary studies, which are the same for children of both sexes, the experience of teachers will fully confirm our assertion, that females will acquire lessons as readily as males; and that until the former is drawn from the regular path prescribed for study, no difference in the two sexes is observable, at least none prejudicial to the female. But as soon as the girl can understand the effect of dress, and that power is very easily developed, her mind is distract from the duties of the school and the effect of apparel. She is told that she is delicate, and instead of being furnished with garments to prevent the influence of the climate upon her constitution, she is covered with clothes corresponding with her own comparative strength; thus the girl of sound health and robust frame is furnished with habits to resist the weather, while she of delicate must parade the streets, in all the inclemencies of winter, with shoes calculated to absorb and retain the moisture of the pavement, rather than resist their influence. We are not desirous of writing a medical history, but these facts have a bearing on the question in discussion. The mind of the female, we say, is weakened by the distracting influences of early amusements, and the body debilitated with protracted displays of dress.

Until these evils of mind and body are visited upon the female, we have seen that she is apt in scholarship as her companions of the other sex; and it is not until she understands by diversity of habits and customs, and positive assertion, that certain studies are beyond her comprehension, or inconsistent with her sex, that she falls into the rear of the male, and contents herself with writing a neat hand, making little "i's," and bounding her reading to a cheap tract, or the last novel, and her composition to a friendly letter, or a sentimental round.

Another evil attending the formation of the female character, arising out of this supposed "mental sex," is the neglect of disciplining the mind with any regular study; but not only children have a sufficient number of books placed in their hands, but they are not required to use them. The primary rules of almost every branch of science are readily obtained, because they enter into their novelty; but when that inductive process, there is no habit of attention fixed, and no power in the hands of the instructor to enforce application; and a mere love of study exists but little in children, unless directed and applied by a fear of censure for neglect. Here is the beginning of the evil, and its effects are not only most evident in every circle which we examine for proof, but, moreover, so far from being diminished by the advantages which increased means of education afford, they absolutely augment with every year's experience. We will recapitulate our ideas—that the female is capable of receiving every species of education, but *directly* dependent on physical force; that the male has ever attained; that the reason to be assigned why she never has reached a higher, to prove our axiom by a prominent example, is, that formerly a want of confidence in her character, and latterly a too frivolous regard to dress, and a fear of discipline, a false delicacy in government, and, most of all, the wretchedly destructive habit of commanding womenhood in infancy, have precluded the possibility of any attainments beyond the primary studies of the school, and the connoisseurship of a few popular branches of science. Let the experiment be fairly tried with any female of ordinary capacities, and we will venture to say, that in any and every branch of study that shall be shared between her and a youth, her improvement shall equal that of her male associate. Whether such a course of instruction is best adapted to the pursuits of our females; whether it enables them to discharge the duties of wives and mothers, is a question which we intend to

answer in the present essay, but which must claim another opportunity.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the United States Gazette, dated

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The House has this moment concurred in the Canal Bill, as it passed the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 35—consequently the Bill only wants the Governor's signature to become a Law.

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NOTICE OF NEWS.

On motion of David Paul Brown, Esq. MONS. M'MICHAEL, was, on Tuesday last, admitted to practice as an Attorney in the District Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Apprentices Library has a capital of \$2,000, and its books are read by 700 to 800 youths.

William Stoughton, D. D. has resigned his office as President of the Columbian College at Washington.

Commodore Bainbridge and Captain Washington and Morris, accompanied by Samuel Humphreys, Esq. Naval Architect, have arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the United States Hotel. They are on a tour of inspection of the northern navy yards.

The value of American Manufactured Cotton Goods sold at Philadelphia, in a single year, it is stated, varies but little from four million dollars, and is rapidly increasing, whereas in the years 1845, 56, the whole amount sold in the city was only \$17,670.

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The Philadelphia Arcade is nearly finished. It cost \$162,000, and the rents will amount to \$26,000 per annum.

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Early on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Palmer, Hair Dresser, in Chestnut street above Fourth. It was extinguished before any material damage was done to the building.

An unknown individual has present the Evang-

ical Lutheran Congregation of St. James's Church, New York, with the Church and three lots of ground, recently owned by the Irish Presbyterian congregation. Circumstances had deprived the Lutheran congregation of the building they had erected for public worship.

Cheser Felch, formerly a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and recently editor of a paper called "Coral's Champion," died in New York last week.

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The Essays in competition for the premiums offered by the Editors of the "CASKET," have all been examined. The gentlemen who undertook the task, have agreed, that the Essay on the true end of Female Education," signed "S," is entitled to the first Prize. It is an instructive and well written article, and as such deserves high commendation. The second Prize was awarded to the Essay, entitled "To-morrow," over the signature of "Altamira," which is likewise written in a good style and affords an excellent moral.

This present decision closes the duty of the several committees selected to assist us on this interesting occasion. The Editors of the "S. E. Post and Casket" have been flattered by the extensive confidence which have been reposed in them by the numerous contributors, and also gratified that their limited offerings should have called forth so many talented productions. They beg leave, at this time, to tender their cordial thanks to the committees who politely volunteered, on the instant, to give their opinions upon the merits of the various claimants, and to assure them, as far as has been ascertained, their decisions have given universal satisfaction.

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The House has this moment concurred in the Canal Bill, as it passed the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 35—consequently the Bill only wants the Governor's signature to become a Law.

The next number of the "Herald," an interesting weekly journal, now published in Baltimore, by SAMUEL SANDS, is to be changed into a quarto form, and also to receive a new title. It is to be called "The North American, or Weekly Journal of Politics, Science, and Literature," and continued to be published every Wednesday, by the present proprietor, at four dollars per annum. The editor's opening remarks are very just and appropriate to the occasion:—They are as follows:

"It is within the few years past only, that the value of weekly journal has become to be known and duly appreciated in our country—the success of the established English and American journals is fully evidenced in the patronage which is at present given to the Herald Weekly Messenger printed in London, Galignani's Messenger printed in Paris, the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, and many others, which are supported by the first talents of the kingdom, and circulate extensively throughout Europe. Weekly journals are more properly the depositories of the records of the public and private affairs which are separated from the bundle and garment of commercial affairs, and offer themselves for the instruction and amusement of their patrons usually at a period of the week when the mind is calm and free to reflect, and presenting as they do, at all times, a useful summary of the passing events, which may be consulted both with pleasure and satisfaction. In the United States, in particular, the utility of weekly journals is well known, and the public mind is more and more scattered over a vast surface of territory, and we are constrained that knowledge and important information can be brought to every man's home in a more useful form and at less annual expense, through the medium of a weekly journal, which shows "the age and body of the times, its form, and pressure," and which will contribute to polish the manners and refine the taste, that they can possibly afford. By these remarks we would not be understood as wishing to disparage the utility of the daily journals, already so numerous, since we are well aware of the importance which is necessarily attached to the earliest information in every commercial community—but we would address ourself to the reading and reflecting part of our countrymen, and will then direct our attention to a journal national in its character, which is destined to a general audience, and will be of service to all classes of society."

The Boston papers are prolific of poetry in praise of Mrs. Knight. They call her St. Cecilia, Queen of Song, and a great many other high sounding, though complimentary names.

The trade of slander seems to be growing unprofitable in these years. In the village of Cuperstown (Ostego county) verdicts in four cases were recovered to the amount of \$4000. The dealers in the article had not taken out a license.

The Albany and Troy papers speak of the damage and confusion arising from the freshet (i. e. a flood) in the Hudson at those cities, the first stories of some of the warehouses at Troy are under water.

The people of colour at Albany, have had a general meeting, and resolved to celebrate the abolition of slavery in the state of New York, which takes place on the 4th of July, 1827.

The ship Chancellor, Captain Baker, with provisions for the Greeks, sailed from New York on Monday morning last, having been thoroughly repaired. Her cargo was not damaged in the gale which caused her to return to port.

The Preston Fidalist on Monday last, says the Delaware for the last 2 weeks has been in fine flow for the transportation of lumber, and large quantities have been brought down from the back country.

A man named Levi Smith, was recently killed in Pittsburgh, by a person named Hicks. The wounded man, it is thought, will not recover—and the perpetrator of the crime made his escape.

The Belvidere Apollo, calculates, that twenty-five million feet of Pine Boards will be sent down the Delaware this spring, from above that place.

A man was thrown from the front of the driver's seat of one of the Union Line Coaches between Trenton and New Brunswick, on Saturday last, the wheels passed over his head and head; he was taken up perfectly lifeless.

The following is the depth of rain which fell during the last three months, as indicated by the rain-gauge kept in the garden of the subscriber, on Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth streets from Schuyler.

January, 2.62 inches. February, 3.55 March, 1.12 Total, 7.77 inches.

THOS. SMITH, Gardener.

On motion of David Paul Brown, Esq. MONS. M'MICHAEL, was, on Tuesday last, admitted to practice as an Attorney in the District Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Apprentices Library has a capital of \$2,000, and its books are read by 700 to 800 youths.

William Stoughton, D. D., has resigned his office as President of the Columbian College at Washington.

Commodore Bainbridge and Captains Washington and Morris, accompanied by Samuel Humphreys, Esq. Naval Architect, have arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the United States Hotel. They are on a tour of inspection of the northern navy yards.

The value of American Manufactured Cotton Goods sold at Philadelphia, in a single year, it is stated, varies but little from four millions of dollars, and is rapidly increasing, whereas in the years 1845-50, the whole amount sold in the city was only \$17,070.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania, sitting in bank, on Saturday, sentenced two of our respectable lottery brokers to the payment of a fine of 1,000 dollars, for selling foreign lottery tickets. A small part of the money goes to the Union Canal Company; the residue to the state treasury.

William Foles, a native of Bucks county, Pa left his family about three weeks ago, came to Philadelphia, was seen last week coming up Coates street, and when near the carbuncle, fell down, was taken into the Red Lion, kept by Mr. Adams, and immediately expired.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during 1826 was 4,151, (567 of consumption.) The births for the same period were 5,740. The deaths in Baltimore for 1826 were 1922, (396 by consumption.) The black population of Baltimore is 14,631, of whom 8,337 are slaves.

The Philadelphia Arcade is nearly finished. It cost \$162,000, and the rents will amount to \$26,000 per annum.

Our umbrella manufacturers supply nearly the whole demand of the domestic market, and export great quantities of ready made umbrellas to the West Indies and South America. One house in this city receives, occasionally, orders for ten thousand umbrellas at a time.

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